



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or use sewers, outlets, or disposal works; or may contract with any such other village, or a town, or city, or sewer district established as aforesaid for the right to construct and maintain through any such other village, town, or city, or sewer district established as aforesaid, an outlet sewer, including the right to acquire real property for such sewer outlet, which thereupon may be acquired either at private sale or by condemnation as authorized by this act. No sewer, outlet, or disposal works of any other village, town, or sewer district thereof, or city, shall be constructed in any village without the approval of the board of sewer commissioners of the village in which such sewer, outlet, or disposal works shall be constructed, and no such contract shall be made unless a proposition therefor be adopted by the village constructing the sewer, outlet, or disposal works, stating the maximum expense.

Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Chap. 569, Act May 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 421 of chapter 88 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter 40 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 759 of the laws of 1911, chapter 321 of the laws of 1912, and chapter 590 of the laws of 1913, is hereby repealed and in its place there shall be a new section 421 to read as follows:

SEC. 421. *Untrue and misleading advertisements.*—If any person, firm, corporation, or association, or agent or employee thereof, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, real estate, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, or agent or employee thereof, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, knowingly makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this State, in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, handbill, poster, bill, sign, placard, card, label, or tag, or in any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement of any sort regarding merchandise, service, or anything so offered to the public which contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact that is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, or that amounts to an offer to sell, barter, or exchange real estate, by means of prizes, rewards, distinctions, or puzzle methods, such person, corporation, or association, or the members of such firm, or the agent of such person, corporation, association, or firm, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1915.

Grocery Stores in Certain Cities—Sleeping Apartments—Must Comply with Regulations of Local Boards of Health. (Chap. 343, Act Apr. 20, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Article 11 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 422 of the laws of 1910, is hereby amended by inserting after section 236, a new section, to be section 236a, to read as follows:

SEC. 236a. *Sleeping apartments in grocery or provision stores.*—* * * No proprietor of any grocery or provision store located within the boundaries of any city of the first class shall permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health; *Providing, however,* That this act shall not affect any proprietor or the family of such proprietor who reside in an apartment connected with such store,

which apartment at the time of its building or erection was in conformity with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

TEXAS.

Utensils in Public Eating Places—Sterilization of. (Chap. 7, Act Feb. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any person or persons conducting or managing or their agents of any hotel, cafe, restaurant and any other public place where meals are served, must, after the taking effect of this act, sterilize in hot boiling water, all plates, cups, saucers, knives, forks, spoons, and such other utensils as may be used in serving meals and drinks, after being used and before permitting them to be used again: *Provided*, That the water in which said eating utensils are sterilized, shall be changed every two hours: *Provided further*, That no napkins shall be furnished for use after being used once until laundered.

SEC. 2. Any person or person[s] conducting or managing or their agents of any public eating house mentioned in section 1 of this act, who violates the provisions thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each separate offense.

WISCONSIN.

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 26, 1915.)

RULE 1. The use of barber shops as a living, dining, or sleeping apartment is prohibited.

RULE 2. The floors, walls, furniture, and other fixtures of barber shops shall at all times be kept clean; all jardinières and cuspidors shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each day.

Floors must be kept free from hair and swept or mopped each day.

RULE 3. Every barber shall see that no person expectorates on the floors or walls of his shop.

RULE 4. The use of stores, saloons, or other places of business as a barber shop is prohibited, unless the barber shop is located in a room or rooms provided especially for that purpose. The provision of this rule shall not apply in cases where there is no established barber shop in the town.

RULE 5. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall supply clean hot and cold water in such quantities as may be necessary to conduct such shop in a sanitary manner. Hot-water tanks shall be used for no other purpose than that of heating water.

RULE 6. No owner or manager of a barber shop shall permit any person suffering from a communicable skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop.

RULE 7. No barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

RULE 8. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall use separate and clean towels for each customer, and shall, while serving said customer, wear washable outer linen apron or coat, which shall be kept clean.

RULE 9. No barber shall permit any person to use the head rest of any barber's chair under his control unless the head rest is covered with a towel that has been washed since last being used, or by a clean, new paper.

RULE 10. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out or contains pus, unless such person is provided with a cup and shaving brush for his individual use.

RULE 11. Hair brushes and combs must at all times be kept clean.